- SOWERY THEATRE-The French Spy and the Bandi BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave. Rip Van Winkle. Matinee Saturday. WALLACK'S-Self. Matinee on Saturday.
- NIBLO'S GARDEN-Arrah na Pogue.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-Robertson's new come
- dy, "Play," Matinée Saturday.

 CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, ith av., between 58th and
 58th sts.—Garden Concerts.

 OLYMPIC THEATRE—Hiscory Discory Dock, Matinées at 1% octors, Weanesdays and Saturdays.

 WOOD'S MUSEUM Attendon, State Secrets and
 Laughing Hyens, Evening, Laffa Hookii, Matinée
 Saturday.
- THE TAMMANY-The Queen of Hearts; or, Harlequin GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d st. and 8th av .- The Spy of St. Marc. Maunee Saturday.

The Sun.

MONDAY,	AUGUST	16,	1869.	
Ter	ms of the	sau.		
DAILY, per year to m	all subscribe	rs		\$6 (0
BRRI-WEEKLY, per ye	Ar			2.00
Ten copies to one	address			18 (0
Twenty copies to	one address			55 00
Fifty copies to on	e address			10 00
WERKLY, per year				1 00
Twenty copies to				
Fifty copies to on				
Additional copies,				
Payment invariably				
	ERTISING E	ATES.		
FOURTH PAGE, per li	me	4 100 100		

Will be published on Wednesday morning. Business men who wish to reach country customers will find this edition of The Sus a valuable medium. A limited number of advertisements received at 25 cents per line. To insure insertion they must be handed in before 90 clock on Tuesday evening.

Honor of the State?

rounding himself with a body-guard of soldiers to resist the process of the Superior Court, is an insult to the dignity of the State. which Governor HOFFMAN ought at once to resent and put a stop to. Will he do it? When WILLIAM H. SEWARD was Governor. such a defiance of State authority would have immediately led him to issue a proclamation summoning the whole State militia to enforce it. Is JOHN T. HOFFMAN less courageous and less alive to his duty than the old Whig? If he is not, why does he not compel the United States Marshal to submit. like a good citizen, to Judge McCunn's warrant?

is certain. Either the Marshal is acting under orders from his superiors at Washington, or he is not. If he is, then the President and his advisers are the persons guilty of this outrage upon the dignity of the State. misconstrued and exceeded his instructions, then he alone is to blame. But in either case the State is boldly defied, and if the Governor does not insist upon obedience and apology, he deserves to be sent back into private life at the end of his term, as unworthy of the confidence which the great Demoeratic party places in him.

To prevent all misapprehension, we repeat what we said on Saturday, that, while the Marshal would probably be justified in calling in troops to prevent a rescue of the prisoner, he has no such excuse for resorting to the same means to prevent the service of process upon himself. Once escaped, it might be impossible to retake PRATT, and the Marshal may very well conclude that his duty requires him not to run such a risk of the defeat of justice. But his own arrest is a different affair. If legal, it ought to be submitted to; if illegal, it would in a very few hours be set aside, and at the most would be but an inconvenience to a single individual. For him to ostentatiously announce, as he is doing, that he is above and beyond responsibility to the State Courts for en explanation of his conduct, is an assump tion which the people of the State cannot permit to pass uncontested without irreparable injury to their honor.

With all their proclivity to remember such occasions, the American people have passed the centenary of NAPOLEON almost with out notice. Of the millions of our country men, how many yesterday knew or remem bered that NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was born on the 15th of August, 1769, and were hestill living would have been but one hundred years old? This general oblivion on the part of our people of that anniversary which the French nation must esteem as one of the memorable days in their calendar, is surely remarkable, and worthy of an inquiry into its cause. Is it that Americans are not gen erally admirers of the first Napoleon? Far from it. There are scarcely any among us who do not think kindly of his memory, and dew who do not regret that he did not con tent to which our thoughts are bound up in the grand march of American interests and enterprises.

being as completely a 1 and WASHINGTON hit

with the times of the SERTEMPON End, our Revchation. It seems surprise to reflect that, that stormy ath of May, forty-eight years ago, he might, without any great improba-bility, have lived until within a few years of the present time, or even have survived, as so many other men have done, to remind us of his centenary in propria persona. He came of a long-lived stock. His mother died as recently as 1836, and all his brothers except Louis were living as late as 1844.

What would have been the course of European history had the life of NAPOLEON been prolonged to fourscore? That would have brought him through the stormy year of 1848, when all the thrones of Europe wer recling, and the half of them tottered to their The outbreak of July, 1830, would certainly have taken another course, for no citizen king like Louis PHILIPPE would have been possible while Narotton lived even though he were still at that time a

1848, he would have spent the greater por-France! He would undoubtedly have had to fight other coalitions, but it is probable that the wisder accumulated during the years of his confinement in St. Helena would, like the prison meditations of his nephew in the chateau of Ham, have taught him how to retain

tematized France!

Judge Barnard for his Salary.

ou some relief. Direct here if you please

to repay bim at some future day,

Very truly, R. W. PECKHAM.

Our reporter informs us that Judge BAR-

CARD complied with the request by forward-

ng his own check to Judge PECKHAM for

the amount due him, trusting to the county

Carpet-Baggers.

States have given majorities against the Re-

publicans, and that others may follow in

their wake, affords no reason for the exedus

of Northern and Western citizens who have

emigrated into those States since the war.

Nevertheless, a few of these emigrants seem

to think that the time for their departure

approaches, while some of the journals of

that section notify them to leave immedi-

Bona fide emigrants from the North

greenbacks, and heads full of ideas, and in-

fuse among the people of that region those

habits of enterprise and economy which have

made the North and West so prosperous and

liance, that she may thereby attain a genu

powerful. The South needs a spirit of self-

ne independence, and thus emancipate her

self, and especially the old dominating white

race, from the worst of all serfdom, the habit

of everybody relying upon somebody else to

do everything for them. Let these emi-

grants, then, resolve to stay in the South,

minding their own business, cultivating good

fellowship with the old settlers, and voting

as they please, while they accord to all

The results of the war have taken a good

deal of the arregance and conceit out of the so

alled Southern chivalry. The boast that

ne Southerner is equal to three Northerners,

which used to make cravens of Northern

statesmen, and even imposed upon popular

credulity, has been silenced by the thunder of

So has it fared with another delusion, that

n order to secure prosperity at home and

maintain the national credit abroad, we must

hall Cotton as King. The war has demon

strated that States based on free labor car

bear an immensely greater financial strain

than States based on slave labor, and that

diversity of industrial pursuits is the true

source of national wealth. The North

emerged from the late conflict out only victs

the South stood a shatter of monadelle

a been expended by the experiences of the

or ten years. No political party

. now look to the old ruling element in

the South for its foremest leaders. They

can find better materials here among them

Not merely the terrible disasters which

have overwhelmed the South, but a revolu-

tion in the public opinion of the world as t

the relative capacities of the two sections of

the country should teach the old dwellers be

low the Potomac and Ohio to put a modes

estimate upon their powers, and should in

duce them to welcome the influx of capital

and labor, enterprise and skill, from the

more intelligent and prosperous section of

the Union. It is in this way, rather than by

cultivating a selfish and short-sighted ex-

clusiveness, that the wounds of the great

onflict are to be rapidly and permanently

The unfortunate Princess CHARLOTTE is no

the only victim of BONAPARTE's ill-fated ambitton

Señor Salazar, ex-Minister of Maximumas, is he

fellow-sufferer, and is said to have been for some

time past an inmate of the lunatic asylum of

Washington city, while his disconsolate wife hy-

in the atmost destitution in the neighboring city

tion of a statesman and a financier of remarkable

of Georgetown. Mr. SALAZIR enjoyed the reput

noceacy of the North,

rious in arms, but rich and prospercies, wi

bundred battle fields.

rain.

selves.

and especially the

others, white and black, the right to do like

ately.

The fact that some of the reconstructed

Judge PECKHAM, of the Supreme Court, is

power when once more in his grasp. There was to have been yesterday a fam ly gathering of the BONAPARTE clan at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, and to-day money as afterwards. The cause will be unis the time fixed for the promulgation of the Senatus Consultum, by which the astute Collector has called for troops to enable him to NAPOLEON III. will make a sacrifice to the set the injunction at defiance, manes of his uncle of a portion of that arbitrary power which Frenchmen of the present epoch can no longer endure. We shall have plentiful telegrams during the pres- | coded by the assassination of a number of Carent week concerning both the celebration of yesterday and the working of the

decree of to-day. Fortune, too, has been favorable to NAPOLEON III. in the opportune decease of an illustrious military celebrity of the new empire, whose funeral will appropriately link itself with the centennial celebrations of the present week. Poor he survived one day more, he would have been as fortunate as ADAMS selves obnoxious to the adventurers in authority and JEFFERSON in the opportunity of their death-as Tactrus calls it. Had he survived two days more, he would not only have witnessed a celebration which he must have longed to see, but might also have seen to-day the inauguration of a new plan of

Serrano dispensation in Cuba as they were to the Bonaparte Utopia in Mexico, Pain and Napoleo their respective emotions on the subject of the government in long-suffering and be-sys fading Latin rule in the New World. At the same time the plot is thickening in Aranjuez. A King nust be provided by hook or by crook for the va-Judge Peckham's Wit-He Sends to cant throne of Isanella; and if PRIM and SER gano will only pledge themselves to ostracize the Orleans dynasty, they may find the Emperor ready to accommodate them in regard to Cuba,

The ruler of France may also apprehend that the Americanization of Cuba and Porto Rico will be followed by that of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and he may appeal to the solicitude of Great Britain for the fate of her own West Indian colonies. Under all the aspects of the case, the President acts wisely in seizing the Serrane gunboats and preventing their departure from our ports.

en look out for dog-day weather. The two evel in an abundance of the delicious fruit, we are now suffering from a disagreeable dull heat, earlier part of the summer.

A decision of some importance has just been rendered by Judge NELSON of the U. S. Cirenit Court. A quantity of barley purchased in Canada was sunk, in 1864, by a collision in the Hudson river. The owners libelled the vessels bushel in Canada, where they have a gold currenoacks. The lower Court decided that no notice ould be taken of this difference, and made a deand West are needed in the South to repair the waste of the war. Our mechanics, manufacturers, agriculturists, and business men of all classes, should lar respect for the Courts that it is held to be go there with carpet-bags lined with

Eighteen years ago to-day, Aug. . . 1851, forty Americans, members of the ill-fated Lopez expedition, were publicly executed by shooting in the city of Havans. After they were shot they were dragged by the feet by negroes, and then left to the mob, who stripped them of their clothes, mutilated their bodies, and indulged in the most frantic demonstrations of delight. Their rime was seeking to achieve the independence of Cuba; and there is no doubt that the Span iards long to glut their revenge in the same way on Cuspeous and his followers. Fortunately, they will never have this satisfaction, though thanks to the supineness of the Administration

Telegrams from Europe tell the old story of successes of Lorez in Paraguay. He is said o have captured the town of Procurio and Brazilian [ship at anchor there. A careful inspection of the fullest and latest maps does not show any town of that or any like name in Paraguay. As to "Gen. Lorgz's army being securely atrenched," we will not venture an opinion; bu hat he "had a large force of reserves" we now on the best authority to be false. The reently published work of Col. Geonor Tuowes had but three or four thousand men after rout in December last; and we infer that he ca have no reserves, mannach as the outre fight population of the country was already maked

company are very cordial and intimate.

The offensive degree said the North, Meanwhile we shall await with interest the ar that the south furnished mission to form a definite opinion as to the pres manship of the country, ent prospects of Lorez.

> When a person who happens to bear the same name as a convicted criminal requests is, in a polite manner, to state to the public the difference in identity, we are always happy to do s accompanied with threats or insults, to pay no attention to it.

it is interesting to see how men of the more aristocratic professions are initating their brethren of the working classes. Twenty clergynen of Philadelphia have just signed an agreement not to officiate at funerals on Sanday, unless upon a physician's certificate that burial or that day is enavoidable. This is a "strike" plainly enough, and what is more, it is a strike for the enforcement of the principle of the eighthour law. The clerical gentlemen have made at their minds that they have enough to do in the regular services on Sunday, and that they wall not add funerals to their work on that day if they

Reddy the Blacksmith, it seems, has in San Francisco, who availed themselv. crit of habeas corpus, and thus held him in Co had announced his departure from the Pacine coast. The telegraph now tells us that the writ was dismissed on Friday, and we may expect the

THE REDEMPTION OF CUBA. COL. MACIAS'S MISSION TO EUROPE. AND HIS VIEWS,

He Talks with a Sun Reporter-He rakes

on Unauthorized Trip to Europe-His Opinion of the Present Junta-Cespedes a Noble Fellow-The Designs of the West-ern Planters-Annexation the Only Policy. There having appeared in various papers of his city and elsewhere sundry in concerning the voyage of Col. Macias to Europe, we are now enabled to rectify them, by recording an in terview between a reporter of THE SUN and that gentleman on Saturday, August 7, the day when he sailed for Liverpool by the City of Washington. The particulars of this interview have been heretofore eserved for obvious reasons. The following is the

THE REASON FOR THE EUROPEAN TRIP. SUN REPORTER-Your name, Col. Mactas, has been frequently employed of late in connection with Cuban affairs, and it is supposed that your trip to Europe is in connection with the Cuban cause.

conversation which took place :

Col. M .- It is true that I hope to find the occasion n Europe to do comething for my country, which I have been trying to liberate for eighteen years. But t would of course be improper for me to be explicit in regard to the course I propose to follow for that object. Besides, I have private business of im ace in England, to which I must give my first attention.

NO COMMISSION FROM THE JUNTA REPORTER-It is supposed by some that you hold a commission from the Cuban Junia to accomplish come object akin to the purchase of Cuba by the

Col. M .- That is not so. I have no commission from Senor Morales Lemos and his Junta, no would I secept one from anybody for such a pur pose. Why should the Cubans have to pay for what the sword of Cespedes and Quesada has already gained? It is an unpatriotic movement or he part of these half-hearted men who have lately espoused the revolution as a choice of erils, and who care vastly more for the preservation of their estates in the Western Department than for the sn cess of the revolution. I cannot act with this Junta I would have gone to the Western Department my self to head an insurrection there, but these ric sugar planters in the Janta wouldn't listen to the

NO NEW JUNTA TO BE FORMED. SUN REPORTER-I have also heard it rumored that some of the Cubans wished to form a new Janta here, with you as its head. If the case stands as you nave said, this latter rumor would seem nearer the

ruth than the first. Col. M .- There may have been some of my friends who would have been glad to see me at the head of an opposition Justa, but I never counte-nanced any such movement. I was for years the head of a Cuban Junta in this city long before Ces pedes or Morales Lemus thought of independence I had made preparations for a rising next year, and went to South America last year partly to further went to South America hast year party to inter-this object. The Spanish revolution originated the movement of Cespedes hast fail, and when I returned here I found my place filled by new men. I make no complaint of Cespedes; he is a noble fellow, and former years when I was working for Cuban inde pendence. His agents here none of them belong to he circle of the patriots of 1851. You know that I was then engaged with Lopez, and have been an exile ever since.

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS CERTAIN SUN REPORTER-What is your opinion of the ulti-

wate success of the revolution?

Cor. M.—The movement will triumph beyond the possibility of a doubt. I am so well assured of this that my chief interest now is to promote the ultimate welfare of the island after its independence

THE GREAT PERIL.

REPORTER-What do you consider the chief perils of the Cuban cause? Col. M .- They arise from the unpatriotic move ment which is afoot for purchasing our independence-a transparent absurdity, for Spain has no hold upon the island, and the Cubans are a unit for independence. Should the sale of the island be effeeted, it would not be ratified by Cespedes, nor by any considerable number of Cubans. The only one who favor it are the planters of the Western Department. Such a pretended sale would not bring peace. It the Spatish troops were witherawn on such terms, there would immediately be a civil war in which all the old Spaniards and the favorers of this miserable "bargain and sale" project would tare bailty.

MR. MACIAN ON HIS OWN HOOK. REPORTER—You do not, however, propose to act equals of the Cuban Junta of this city?

Cot. M.—No. I do not intend to make any factious opposition to them so long as they keep within the sphere of their legitimate work. I shall act on may own responsibility, and they on theirs. I cannot conserve of all they measures, but I will not be

"GRANT AND FISH WISH US WELL." REPORTER-What do you think of the conduct of a. M.—I think the includes of the dumanate very distinct from those of the dumanate work harmoniously together. It has been a make of the Junta to try to pull in the same cer with the American Government. Grant and the wish us well, I think, but they can't consent to ke a virtual alliance with the Junta. The Cubans gift to have kept aloof from the Government of Justineton, and then they might have been more accessful in their military expeditions.

REBORTER—What course do you favor after its independence shall have been seen Cot. M.—I am an out-and-out a next am an American edizen, and have for the fivered the independence of Cot. See view to its becoming a member. s, and they will pr

Becommen-I thank you for your frank explana-tions, and van by them before the public, which is not at all foo well informed on these subjects. I a shyour Blassant voyage and success in both your with your present voyage and success in both your public acal Private enterprises.

Con. M.—Thank you. I would prefer that you should not use these statements for a few days. If, however, there should be any misstatements as to the object or my trip, and especially if I should be represented as a party to the interable scheme of purchasing that independence we have gained by the swort, you will oblige me by denying it, and you may then use all the information I have given you.

The Inspectate Abroad, or the New Pilgrin's Progress, is the title of an elegant volume of six hundred and lifty pages issued by the American Pub-Eshing Company, of Hartford, Conn. The author is Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens), the American numerist, who first came to general notice in Callfornic several years ago through his capitally told story of the Jomping Frog of Calaveras County. Mr. Clemens was of the party that made an excursic the Hely Land and intervening countries in 1897 on board the steamer Quaker City. The book is record of the journey-not a dry journal of everyday events, but a volume carefully written by a man wh is no novice in preparing matter for the printers. The general tone of the book is one of dry humor, and others find occasion to be serious the author of "The Innocents Abroad" is almost invariable d. He describes countries, men, and ruins a he found them and they impressed him, and he rarel fails to expose their ledierous sides. Relies and rulns are laughed at as much as the belongings of modegr days, and he honestly confesses that he is unable to grow enthusiastic over the works of the old masters He pricks a great many bubeles blown by previous travellers, both in mint and out of it; and where anything neemed to him as imposition or a delusion. bluntly says so. In Rome he claims to find a programme of the performances at the Coliseum in with a critique from the Daily Roman Battle Ace riormance on Saturday for the children, at which eral martyrs will be calen by the tigers, ive of the enstores of ancient Rome and the

ne cannot read half a dozen pages of the book enjoying as many hearty laughs at dro! the author and the comical tint which he very picture. Aside from its mirth, the ds in clear and graphic description, and u the author indulges in sentiments ursts of eloquence onite in contras

live and entertaining, which is more

MARSHAL TOOKER'S FOOL FISHERY. How the Counterfeiters Manage their Busi-

ness through the Mails-The Circular which they Sent to the Wrong Customer. One of the most outrageous schemes for put-ing money into the purse is that announced by y & Co., of 143 Fuiton street ; but in parenthe sis let it be remarked that our reporter after dil gent gearch, could find no such firm or persons at that place or in the neighborhood. These rascals, claiming to have an office or place of business, buy the addresses of business men at from \$15 to \$35 the thousand, and having these addresses, they accordingly address their circulars through the Post The swindlers sent oud their circulars, at of which have nearly the same tenor, and are me not only to swindle the recipient, but to make him a criminal, at least in thought. For example, Gembridge & Co., of No. 69 Wall street (?), in a lithe graphed letter, say that they have a " large stock of exact copies of the genuine U. S. Treasury Notes," and will seli packages representing \$200 in various denominations for \$15; packages representing \$1,000 to feel an unaccountable confidence in the truth in various denominations for \$50; packages repretible one, and accordingly packed up his world senting \$2,000 in various denominations for \$80; and so on for every package thereafter. If a \$50 package is bought, they will sell to no one else in the vicin ity of their dupe ; and an \$80 package secures a counright. The money can be sent in any way, and on her celpt of even one-third the price, the counter felts will be forwarded with the understanding that the remaining two-tairds are to be paid as so possible. While offering inducements to pass counerfeit money, these rascals trust to the "honesty" of those to whom they write . Occasionally they

wake up THE WRONG PASSENGER, as they did in Mr. Richard A. Denman of Fletcher, Ohlo. This gentleman is seventy years old. With indignation he wonders how a proposition to pass counterfeit money could be made to him, and writes o our vigorous Mayor (out of town just now) in rder to have these rogues looked after. He says: Before I will engage in such business I will go to the county house and there and my days. AN OLD TRICK.

A circular of the ordinary style, described above

was sent to Mr. Cyrus A. Paterson, of Frederick own, Me., by Dailey & Co. He sent for a sample stamp and received agenuine one. This was sent as a bait to induce him to remit fifty or a bundred dollars. If he had seized the offer he would have got nothing, or a parcel of miscrable trash unworthy to be called counterfeit even. Knowing this, he communicated with the authorities here. Mr. Peterson has before exposed a similar swindie, and has thereby rendered good service to the cause of justice. The following is the written letter received by him.

Dean Su: Inclosed find sample. You will hever be detected on these unless you are indiscrect enough to tell it. As long as you keep your mouth shut there is no daager. Besides, it is a serious business for us though it may be a light thing for you. They are the best stamps in the market, for the reason that they were struck from a disthat was abstracted from the Treasury Department in Manch last. They are as much like the gentline as one drop of water is his another. The paner is a shade thinner and lighter and a trifle shorter than the genulne as one drop of water is his another. The paner is a shade thinner and lighter and a trifle shorter than the genulne as one will observe, because it was cut by a man who did not follow instructions. The only obsectionable feature about them is the bronze of the flower man and them is the bronze of the deverment. Hut these differences are really humaterial, and would not be nothed by one in one bundred thougand. Bankers here take them, and though they scrittifize them severely sometimes, still they can detect nothur. The clause has don't you manything larger or smaller which is first clausa and which will here one nietes a sum by the say one can in one place, and don't you can to make the paner of the Government. But these differences are really humaterial, and would not be nothed by one in one bundred thougand. Bankers here take them, and though they scrittify to a doubt, haster your humanity from detection. Don't have too ameh of it about you change as many bilts as you can in one place, and don't yo mear it again for som stamp and received agenuine one. This was sent as

DAILEY & CO., 143 Falton street, New York. This insidious epistle has no date, and is apparently written from nowhere. If every man who reserved such a communication would but make appalic, the fool-fishery would not pay for the balt.

Curious Scene in a New Orleans Court.

From the New Orleans Picayane.

Many persons attending the sessions of the Re. order's Court in this city, have been edified by the been lar solemnity with which eaths are administered, and the awe with which they are generally taken. It so happened that Wednesd.y morning an inagainly looking specimen of the recently enfranchised made his appearance before one of these tribunais in the capacity of a witness. The Judge, with an austerity of visage that at once excetes the impression of protonal melanchely, held out the book to the witness, and administered his solemn adjuration to speak the truth. At the conclusion, of course, it is expected that the witness will kiss the book. But this 'ward of the nation' was unused to criminal proceedings, and entertained ourious ideas of the manner and propriety of swearing, and stood erect.

"Why a don't you kisse" demanded the marisand stood creet.
"Why don't you kiss?" demanded the magis-

Sar?"
"Ain't you going to kies?" was again inquired.
"Sar!" repeated the astonished darkey, evidentmistaking the meening of the Coort, and surprised
beyond measure at such as invisation.
"Kies, I tell you!" thundered the Judge.
"On any lyon wa!" exclaimed the frightened and

himself for the content exclaimed the frightened and ving himself for the contem-ut more ado the long arms "shouted the magisy cepyed the luxury y expected the Court, with method. Put him in jul!! I'll have him e of the infuriated objustations of

ome of the infuriated objurgations of the he leaned back against the wall, his died and his clothes torn from the recent encong'er.

'od in Heaven! That I should be hugged by a neger!' and the Judge again poured forth his vituocrations. But the offending darkey was at last locked up, and the Court settled down to its habitual order and quiet.

A Wild Man in the Woods-Truth Stranger

Fiction.
From the Lansing (Iswa) Chronicle.
Wild Jim, the only name by which this myserions individual is known, came to this vicinity bout sixteen years ago, since which time he has voided all intercourse with his fellow-men. Itamor as it has the came from the State of New York, and lived for a long time near the town without attracting attention. acting attention.

He is a blacksmith by trade, is about five feet He is a blacksmith by trade, is about five feet eleven naches, of sandy complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, both of which he allows to grow to an unusual length. He is well built, nuscular, and must weigh at least two hundred pounds. Everything connected with his life is shrouled in the darkest mystery, and, in fact, very little is known for his singular habits since his arrival here. He observes almost perpetual silcuce, only speaking when he comes to town to procure tobacce and groceries.

Mr. Martin, the gentleman with whom he trades, informs us that he never comes in the day time, selecting the gloomy anothe of night to concess him from the gaze of his fellows. He will answer no questlens, never allows the eyes of mortal to rest upon his lace, and always asks for what he wants with his back turned toward the person whom he addresses.

with his back tirried toward his habits say that he addresses. Parties who have observed his habits say that he is average to work; he has been known, however, to chop and sell wood on his island in the winter, when necessity obliget him. He recently built himself a new log cabin, which he uses rather as an asylumitron human view, than as a piace of abode.

There must have been something dark and dismal connected with this unfortunate areature's like before the severed all the tass that bound him to companionship with his fellows. Perhaps some deed of blood a tortune lost or squandered; or, more problem: blood; a fortune lost or squandered; or, meably, some false but him outs, erust conduct that outs, erust conduct to the woods, and spels him to loathe and shun his species.

Pious Dend Bents.

Prions Dend Routs.

The persistency, not to say "check," of some charitable solicitors is astonishing. A sanctimonous looking person made his appearance at the residence of a dergyman, near Hartford, Conn., and stated the object of his visit, which was to secure funds in aid of a Western college. After some conversation, the agent said: "What I want is this, that you will direct me to people of wealth who are in the last stages of consumption, or are bereditarily disposed to apopicay. I find this class of persons are more easily reached than those who wooses means and are in the possession of perfect health.

The Atlantic Cable of 1866.

From the Telegrapher.
The fault in the calle of 1866, which has been The fault in the caute of 1900, which water, and no dimenty is anticapted in pushing tip and repairing it. The Company have been awaiting the vatura of the stemes Senderia and hir Samuel Commet to Emphand, both of which have now arrived there, and will at once proceed immediately to recovery the fault and put the cable in good warlour condition.

NEW AND RICH GOLD FIELD.

MINER IN SOUTH AFRICA. One Thousand Miles in Search of Gold-Rich Pincer and Quartz Mines Disco ered-The Kaffirs Guarding the Metal.

POTCHEFSTROM, TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC, APRICA VIA CAPE TOWN, May 31,-A. G. Lobbett, an advenduced to me in this place by a mutual friend. This Lobbett is a fine specimen of the mining genus, a rugged, weather-beaten daredevil. He spent a great part of his life mining and funting in your Western territories, but he had occasion some time ago to visit England, where he heard strange rumors of fabulous wealth that was looked up in the rockwalled coffers of the mountains of South Africa.
Although he should have known from a costly experience how much such reports are worth, he seemed this one, and accordingly packed up his worldly goods for this lengthy voyage, reaching Port Natal in company with one of his brothers.

THE EXPEDITION.

In Port Natal he made preparations for his expedi tion up into the mountains. The rumors here were so numerous as to make him confident of success. The range of mountains extending from the neigh orhood of Potcheistrom, Transvaal Republic, down through the lower part of Bechaunds, was said to the auriferous region. Lobbett, his brother, and a few adventurers who volunteered to accompany them, armed and equipped themselves, and started with two ox teams in a northwesterly direction from the Port. They travelled over some 500 miles, being about three mouths on their way. The march was full of adventure, and they encountered not a little peril and discomfort from the savage mon and beasts that surrounded them. Their courage and confi dence diminished wonderfully during that tim , and, worn out and dejected, they halted at lest amid the rugged mountains on the banks of the Fati river.

THE AURIFEROUS VALLEY OF THE FATI RIVER. But on looking about them they found that there was no cause for utter disappointment after all. It is true, they did not reach the ultimate object of is true, they did not reach the ultimate object of their search—the gold-bearing placers of the valleys of the Fati river; but the quartz districts around them were falled with a marvellogsly rich ore, that yielded from one to three ounces of gold per ton. All the specimens seen teconed with great quantities of free gold. But it was no consolution to them to see all this wealth with not the faintest hope of getting at it. It was like the cup of Tantalus, for they had not a single quartz-crusher with them, and knew not where to get any without retracing their 1,000 miles to Port Natal.

They had still another obstacle to contend against in getting at the gold. The Kaffies of this region, unlike the fabulous savages in the takes of the old sea captains of former days, appreciate the part that the yellow metal plays in the world, and guard the quartz districts and rich placers most jealously. Forty thousand warriors of the blosele Katoke Kaffies is encamped in a single kraal in the heart of the gold fields, keeping off all hirnders. Certain exceptions seem to have been made, however, for Lobbett mentioned having met Sir John Swinburne of the Limpopoco en route for the gold fields, with ten wagons and a six-stamp mill with englishes, amalgamators, &c. He also met Mr. Manch, the German geologist and African explorer, who showed him a large number of rich specimens that he had been allowed or somehow managed to pracure. Lobbett, however, and his friends were not treated so courtequarly, and giving up all hope, finally, of succeeding in this venture at least, they turned their footsteps toward this place, which they reached a short time ago. Their accounts of the marvellous wealth bound up in these districts have set tae wits of the Fotchefistromians a woolgathering. Little else is talked about. Expeditions are hourly being planned; various inventors are studying the details of patent machines that will probably never exist but in their imaginations; and not a few talk of appealing to the English Government for aid in securing the gold in the keeping off the wild Kaffies, who cannot get at the gold themselves, and will allow no others to do so. More hereafter.

RAMBANGWATO. THE KAPPIRS RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF THE YEL-LOW METAL.

A Wonderful Silver Cave Discovered in Nevada. From the Treasure Oily (New.) News.

From the treasure City (New.) News.

The largest, or rather the longest, deepest, and most brilliant cavern yet strack in Treasure IIII was opened by the south ore heesst, forty-foot level, southeast of the Belmont shaft of the Consolidated Chloride Flat Company, day before yesterday. The cave is about fruir feet wide, three feet high, due to the south at an angle of forty-live degrees, and may be descended to a dioph of 100 feet. At this point the cavern is choked or party betrinated by loose rooks and detached stalactites and masses of oriental atlaster. To what depths it dessenots below this point is unknown, but it will be opened within a few days and explored thoromably.

The face of the ope breast around the entrance to this cave is similar in appearance to other portions of the mine in the same vicinity—ore extending down the wail for several teet. Next comes ten or twelve feet, top, bottom, and sines, of compact and capillary alabaster, partially altered to quartz; then a vein crossing to the southwest at an angle of fifty degrees, of stern begite or flexible silver ore, implanted in crystals, forming familite aggregations common to silver ores of this character. This takes us 20 feet down from the ore and 60 feet from the surface. Here the compact opaque slabaster gives us 20 feet down from the core and 60 feet from the sulphate to carbonate of line; passing rapidly from the milk white selenite to the golden-haed masses of capillary dendrite, which glisten by candle light like to concentions of a chandelier.

capillary dendrite, which gives
the pendules of a chandelher.
Here, too, small and great arches awoop over
masses of the nearly even roof, and reappear in the
main cavern far below, the toof proper maintaining
its height from the floor with great regularity. Some
of these arched cavities would permit the passage its height from the floor with great resularity. Som of these arched cavities would permit the passay of a man ten or twice feet to the top of the are and down to the main opening again, thirty fee from the starting point, wifle others are so show one can hold a canole at arm's length of it through the arch. Much of the comparallabaster, where broken, is dendrite and beautifus as moss agate. The cavera is nearly uniform is size down to the depth of one handred feet, but is places where the floor is covered with differing on is compelled to crawl through like a snake. That is pure, and candles burn freely to the greater depth explored.

ar is pure, and canales burn freely to the greatest depth explored.

Stopping for a treet to gaze on the wondrous beauty around us—deking, like that of the deathwatch, attracted our attention, and we mighted of Sam Forguson the cathee. He said it was the striking of drills, thirty or forty of which were hasy within 150 feet of us, and informed us that they can be heard 300 feet through solid innestone. Lattes cannot go down this wondrous subterranean passage, we are sorry to say, for men have to go feet foremest, on bands and knees, and, in some places, crawfish tashion.

Henry J. Laymond's Start in Journalism Henry J. Earmond's Start in Journalism.

From Fragments of an Autobiography in the Timez.

I graduated in August, 1840, and though could not vote, I spent the next two months it "stumping" the inmediate vientity of my native town for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." After the election, I traversed the same region in search of a select school to teach; and it was only upon the downfall of all such hopes, and in despair of unding anything to do there, that I "thied" to New York city, of which I had heard, but which I had never seen but once, and in which I knew but one human.

being, and he a student in a lawyer's office in Wall street.

I had once seen Mr. Groeley, in the Journal office in Albany, while on my way home from the vacation after the College Commencement in 1838. I had stopped in to inform the editor, as a page of news, that the College had conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Silas Wright. I found Mr. Weed and Mr. Greeley both there—both hard at work, and both greatly disguised at the bestowal of such an honor upon so notorious a Locofoco. The thing had not struck me in that light before, but I began to he a little ashamed of baving supposed I should do them a favor by giving them a piece of news which pleased them so little.

uem so httle.

But I had sent a good many literary contributionmainty critical, though some (as I then though)
ootte—to the New Forker; and I therefore felt;
berty on my arrival in December, 1840, to call upo
dr. Greeley and ask him if he didn't wank no assusart. He said no, he had just sugaged one, a you-man from Pennsylvanis. But he readily assented my request that I might be at the office wenever chose, in return for which I premised to help in at thing that might turn up in which I could be of a sistance. And I did.

sistance. And I did.

I forthwith advertised in the Washington Intelligencer for a school in the South, and widle awaiting replies arranged to "study law" in a down-town lawyer's office. But I was at the New Porker officevery day, and somehow or other a good deal of the work fell into my hands. I added up election returns, read the exchanges for news, and discovere a good deal which others had overlooked; mad being notices of new books. Feat proof, and mad being notices of new books. Feat proof, and mad brief notices of heavy myself gonerally useful.

At the end of about three weeks I received the first reply to my advertisement, offering me a schoo of thirty scholars in North Carolina. I told Mr Greeley at once that I saund leave the city the next morelus. He asked me to walk with him to the morelus.

morning. He asked me to wait with him to the Post Office, whitter he always went in person t get his letters and exchanges, and on the way hinquired where I was going. I told him to Nort Carolina to teach a school. He asked me how mue they would pay use. I said \$400 a year. "Oh, said he, "stay here—I'll give you that." And thi was my first engagement on the press, and decide the whole course of my life.

The two cent "sline for all" Son, of York city, we by far the best and most reach the several morning dailles which come to on turn. Since it passed into the hands of the Chas. A. Dana, new life has been infused. the news is given by condensing it into slane. It settlerais are usually brief as its "Saubeans" are an attractive feature, with pleasure upon the light which day from the pages of this paper among one verily, great is The Sts, and its variety are its profit.

SUNBEAMS.

-A National Convention will be held at St. THE ADVENTURES OF A NEVADA Louis on Oct. 6, to consider the ambject of the renoval of the national capital to the Mississippl

-A correspondent (unmarried) suggests that Solomon's wisdom was due to the fact that he had seven hundred wives, whom he consulted on all oc-

-Senator Sprague of Rhode Island has erected a cottage near the camp meeting ground at Marthals Vineyard, which he will occupy with his family

-Baron Beust, the ambitious Saxon-Austrian atesman, lays himself open to perpetual criticism from the Prussian and Russian press by his irrepres sible mania for speech-making.

-The Rev. Father Christopher, a Greek priest from Mount Athos, has lately called upon President Grant. He is said to be a very learned man, and full of enthusiasm for his church and convent. -The colored waiters of the International Hotel. Niagara Falls, recently mutinied because a white cook was employed. An assault was made upon the cook, which resulted in the discomuture of the col-

-Two skeletons were recently discovered by laborers who were digging a drain near Gion's Falls. The remains are supposed to be those of soldiers killed during the French war. The skuils still bord the marks of the tomahawk.

-The transmission of unauthentic news by able and telegraph is one of the greatest sources of the prosperity of these enterprises, because a bogus despatch is generally followed by a communication rectifying the misstatements.

-First Common Person-" I say, Bill, that there 'Ouse o' Lords is in a werry benighted condition." Second Common Person - "Well, if the 'Quee is in the dark, I should say, judgin' from the speeches, it isn't for want o' long-winders!"

Prince Clovis de Hohenlohe, the Bavarian Prime Minister, is a personage of singularly noble and in ellectual appearance, and said to be a statesman far superior in genius to Count Beust. He is in his 51st year, and belongs to one of the greatest princely -A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, to il-

ustrate the universal fondness for rowing which prevails in England, says: "I saw a four-cared boat on the river a few days ago, manned as follows: daughters amidships, small boy bow, and a very small boy coxswain. They were pulling wellgood stroke-clean through the water, and in a nar row boat, too; I think it was a shell."

-Four Buffalo editors, not at all satisfied with the troubles incident to newspaper life, recently determined to enjoy a balloon excursion. In a short time they landed in the top of the tallest pine trep on Rock Robbie, the highest spur of the Alleghanies, near Kinzna, Warren county, Pa. They stayed all night in the tree, no doubt highly relishing being rocked to sleep by the wind. Eventually they reached terra firma, resolved never more to still beyond their editorial sanctum.

-The late Lady Duff Gordon, the translator of Ranke, Niebuhr, Feuerbach, Moltke, fand other ferman works, and the author of remarkable works on Egypt, combined, it is said, more erudition with great natural ability and considerable classical attainnents than any woman of the present day, excepting perhaps the late Mrs. Browning and Mrs. Somerville. She inherited the best of the intellect and qualifies her lather, the well known professor of jurispradence. -A correspondent of the Missouri Republican,

writing from Albany, N. Y., says: "During the morning I was espied by my old friend Prof. James Hall, who took me to the State Geological and Agricultural Rooms. Dr. Hall is the great American Paleontologist. I, somewhat in the way of banter, aid to the Doctor: 'What is the use of your spe cialty?' 'Take me,' says he, 'in a balloon, and let me down anywhere upon the face of the cart), and I will, from a single formation, tell you what are the minerals and metals and rocks of that region, and what you may search for, and what it is vain to look

-Female preachers were a feature at the Round Lake camp meeting. One of them, mounted on a water hogshead, made a sensation. "Shame on you," said she, "shame on you. young wo nan, with that brazen head-gear, and that ungodly bump on your back! Where's the modesty your mother teached you to kerry through life with you?" [Here a very pretty girl vanished into the wood.] "Th a full-grown man chawing a nasty, filthy weed that the pigs wouldn't tetch. Next to godliness, young man, is cleanliness. Ef I didn't love the human race 14 I do, bless God, I'd like to get down from this waggin and sicken you tobacker chawers with your

-Three gentlemen of high financial position prodent to telegraph for rooms. "All right," responded Leiand; "you shall have the best in the " On reaching the Union, Leland found himelf embarrassed, and was ob liged to put them up with the "carret angels." under the roof, and to sken land was up to the emergency; if he could not provide them time apartments, he could give them a first-rate notice in the Saratoga Post, which he did by an Messre. —, and are occupying cettages at the

-The well-meant enterprise of some of the Boston newspaper men was defeated in a curious canner the other night. There was a sensational neeting at the South End late in the evening, and a friendly policeman hired a small boy to go out and no-tity the Post editors. Mr. Harlow, who presides over that journal at night, had visions of a good exclusive, and he gave the boy a dollar to go directly home and keep away from the other offices with his informa a doffer to one paper it was to another, and he by shrewdly representing that he had not and would by the several night editors. When, an hour later, the several reporters arrived at the scene, these was nutual astonishment and profanity all around. Har w generously offers a week's salary if the small boy can be found.

SUNDAY DOWN THE HARBOR. Air-" Love among the Roses."

I took her down the harbor-my darling Arabella-

That is, she were, but she am't no more, for she's got another felier. Twas a week ago last Sunday-I invited her mother and her sister.

Cause I asked the old woman for to let Bell go, and shesaid, "I guess not, Mister !" Chorus - 'Twas just my lack - I always get stuck,

But it was rough, you bet, enough, I bought three quarts of penches, and all the literary

papers. And we sailed along though the wind was strong, and the sea kicked up his capers;
The boat she pitched and then she twitched, and 2

old woman, too, began to get blue, and so did Arabeila. The old we Chorus-'Twas just my inck-I always get stuck, &c.

Heaned across the rail-and, of course, I didn't Some fellers laughed and others chaffed, and told me to throw, and I threw it.

The wind was high and it went in my eye, and some went up my smeller;

But again I throw and away it blew, and it plastered my Arabella. Chorus-'Twas just my luck-I always get stack, &c.

sweet young pill, you" "Now leave !" I fetched a heave. Says she, "Oh! take him off, will you!" Then along comes a nice young feller, and he opens

way my Arabeila. -'Twas just my luck-I always get stuck, &c. sumply begued her pardon, and tried to explain t to her mother ;

and loved another. art it's almost broken-I ain't got no Arabella; let me drap for that nice young chap, a buzzing

ber bekimi his umbrella. se- Twae just my luck-I always get stuck, &c.

Then Bell she wiped her panier; says she, "You up his umbrella-"My dear, just come in here," and he took wasn't no go- she give me no show-she went

EFECIAL NOTICES, per line .. LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS charged only for the space IN WEERLY-per line as above.

Will Governor Hoffman Defend the

ot only a pretty well read lawyer, but he is The conduct of Marshal BARLOW, in sura very funny man. Thus, while ostensibly he is arraying all the roughs of Albany county to resist the execution of Judge BAR-NARD's orders, he addresses the following cordial and genial letter to his distinguished judicial brother, requesting him to forward him an order for the arrears due him from the county for extra services as a Judge in DEAR JUDGE: If you can get any leisure from ke to have you draw one in my favor. I go out of own this afternoon, and that perhaps may afford

As the case now stands, one of two things If he is not, and has, as we believe he has,

The Centenary of Napoleon Bonaparte. quer at Waterloo. The moral to be drawn from this case of national forgetfulness is the growing lack of interest which we as a people feel for things European, and the ex-

Again, all of us who are under of age think of NAPOLEON IS ... ders to fore to

prisoner of perfide Allion, a supposition, by the way, which is thoroughly improbable. We cannot doubt, on mature reflection,

that if NAPOLEON I, had survived to the year | confiscated by the Mexican Government, and he having taken to heart the misfortunes of Bona tion of his later years upon the throne of PARTE and MAXIMILIAN, whose cause he had warmly espoused, his mind has succumbed under this double pressure of material and moral anxiety.

Judge BARNARD has issued an injunction forbidding the Collector of the Thirty-second District to collect the tax on banking capital assessed upon Messrs, Clark, Douge & Co. The amount involved is about \$20,000, and the firm think that they may as well contest the legality of its collection before they part with their doubtedly removed into a United States Court, but we do not hear that, in the mean time, the

The conference of Gen. Puty with the destroyer of the French Republic was aptly prelist opponents of the Serrano dispensation in Spain. It is characteristic of these personages that they cannot get along in the world without killing somebody or other. The Carlists, to be sure, are enemies of liberty; but if they are put to death, it is certainly not from a love of free dom, but simply from a desire to get rid of any body who stands in the way of the personal an bution of PRIM or of SERRANO. It matters little Marshal Niel died on Saturday. Had whether their opponents are Carlists or Cubans, partisans of Old World despotism or of American liberty. From the moment they make them

at Madrid and at Paris, their lives are doomed. The Americans being as much opposed to the

Peru, and the other American States.

Whenever peaches begin to be plenty, hings are inseparable. Accordingly, while we which is more trying than the higher temperature-as indicated by the thermometer-of the

which caused the collision, and it was held that ney were entitled to recover the value of the barley. But then came the question, what was that value? The barley had cost 74 cents per ey or its equivalent; and at the time of the loss \$1 Canada money was equal to \$2.16 in greenree for the payment of damages calculated at 74 nts per bushel in our currency. On appeal, Judge Nerson has reversed this decision, and directed that the damages shall be paid at the rate of \$2.16 of our currency for the \$1 of the cost of the barley in Canada money. This is so byjously common sense, that it is well for popu-

they do execute an American citizen now and

Telegrous, the the fate our London, allegues impossible viewers for Loraz and defeats for the allies of each mouth. We are told that the relations between the Paraguayan agents in Pari and the administration of the Havas telegraphic

may account for the milk in the cocoanut. rival of Gen. McManon from his venturesome

terms after a telegram to Capt. Jons Joness. polities and upon the luminaries of New York. scientific attainments. His fortune having been legal practice by next Saturday morning: